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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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JONATHAN JOSHUA CARMONA,

Case No. 3:11-cv-00070-MMD-WGC

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Petitioner,

ORDER

8

v.

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NDOC DIRECTOR, et al.,

10

Respondents.

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12 This action is a *pro se* petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed pursuant to 28  
13 U.S.C. § 2254, by a Nevada state prisoner. This matter comes before the Court on the  
14 merits of the petition.

15 I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

16 On December 12, 2007, in the Second Judicial District for the State of Nevada,  
17 petitioner was charged with five counts of robbery with the use of a firearm and one  
18 count of burglary. (Exhibit 4.)<sup>1</sup> Petitioner pled guilty to the five counts of robbery with the  
19 use of firearm. (Exhibit 8.) Petitioner was sentenced on each five counts to a minimum  
20 term of 35 months to a maximum term of 120 months imprisonment, with a like  
21 consecutive sentence of a minimum term of 35 months to a maximum term of 120  
22 months imprisonment for the use of a firearm, as to each of the five counts. (Exhibit 16.)  
23 All counts are to run consecutively. (*Id.*)

24 Petitioner appealed his conviction to Nevada Supreme Court. (Exhibit 17.) In his  
25 direct appeal, petition raised a claim that the sentence imposed by the district court was  
26 excessive and an abuse of discretion. (Exhibit 21.) On February 26, 2009, the Nevada

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<sup>1</sup>The exhibits referenced in this order are found in the Court's record at dkt. nos. 7-9.

1 Supreme Court affirmed the conviction. (Exhibit 24.) Remittitur issued on March 24,  
 2 2009). (Exhibit 25.)

3 On February 4, 2010, petitioner filed a post-conviction habeas petition in the  
 4 state district court, alleging several instances of ineffective assistance of trial counsel.  
 5 (Exhibit 27.) The state district court denied the petition by written order filed June 24,  
 6 2010. (Exhibit 34.) Petitioner appealed the denial of his state habeas petition. (Exhibit  
 7 42.) In his opening brief, petitioner alleged several instances of ineffectiveness of  
 8 counsel. (Exhibit 51, at pp. 2-5.) Petitioner also attached the state habeas petition to his  
 9 appeal. (Exhibit 51, at Exhibit B.) The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the denial of  
 10 petitioner's state habeas petition on January 13, 2011. (Exhibit 54.) Remittitur issued on  
 11 February 7, 2011. (Exhibit 55.)

12 Petitioner dispatched his federal habeas petition to this Court on January 31,  
 13 2011. (Dkt. no. 4, at p. 1.) The federal petition raises three grounds for relief: (1)  
 14 Petitioner's sentence is excessive in violation of the Eighth Amendment; (2) petitioner's  
 15 counsel was ineffective in violation of the Sixth Amendment, as set forth in Exhibit A  
 16 (petitioner's state habeas petition); and (3) petitioner's conviction or sentence is  
 17 unconstitutional due to a violation of his First Amendment right to a direct appeal. (Dkt.  
 18 no. 4.) Respondents filed the answer to the petition on April 25, 2011. (Dkt. no. 6.)  
 19 Petitioner filed his reply/traverse to the answer on June 22, 2011. (Dkt. no. 16).

20 **II. FEDERAL HABEAS CORPUS STANDARDS**

21 The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act ("AEDPA"), at 28 U.S.C. §  
 22 2254(d), provides the legal standard for the Court's consideration of this habeas  
 23 petition:

24 An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person in custody  
 25 pursuant to the judgment of a State court shall not be granted with respect  
 26 to any claim that was adjudicated on the merits in State court proceedings  
 27 unless the adjudication of the claim –  
 28

(1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an  
 unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as  
 determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; or

1                             (2) resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable  
 2 determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State  
 court proceeding.

3                             The AEDPA “modified a federal habeas court’s role in reviewing state prisoner  
 4 applications in order to prevent federal habeas ‘retrials’ and to ensure that state-court  
 5 convictions are given effect to the extent possible under law.” *Bell v. Cone*, 535 U.S.  
 6 685, 693-694 (2002). A state court decision is contrary to clearly established Supreme  
 7 Court precedent, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2254, “if the state court applies a  
 8 rule that contradicts the governing law set forth in [the Supreme Court’s] cases” or “if the  
 9 state court confronts a set of facts that are materially indistinguishable from a decision  
 10 of [the Supreme Court] and nevertheless arrives at a result different from [the Supreme  
 11 Court’s] precedent.” *Lockyer v. Andrade*, 538 U.S. 63, 73 (2003) (quoting *Williams v.*  
 12 *Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 405-406 (2000) and citing *Bell v. Cone*, 535 U.S. 685, 694  
 13 (2002)). The formidable standard set forth in section 2254(d) reflects the view that  
 14 habeas corpus is “‘a guard against extreme malfunctions in the state criminal justice  
 15 systems,’ not a substitute for ordinary error correction through appeal.” *Harrington v.*  
 16 *Richter*, 562 U.S. \_\_\_, \_\_\_, 131 S.Ct. 770, 786 (2011) (quoting *Jackson v. Virginia*, 443  
 17 U.S. 307, 332 n.5 (1979)).

18                             A state court decision is an unreasonable application of clearly established  
 19 Supreme Court precedent, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d), “if the state court  
 20 identifies the correct governing legal principle from [the Supreme Court’s] decisions but  
 21 unreasonably applies that principle to the facts of the prisoner’s case.” *Lockyer v.*  
 22 *Andrade*, 538 U.S. at 75 (quoting *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 413). The “unreasonable  
 23 application” clause requires the state court decision to be more than merely incorrect or  
 24 erroneous; the state court’s application of clearly established federal law must be  
 25 objectively unreasonable. *Id.* (quoting *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 409). In determining  
 26 whether a state court decision is contrary to, or an unreasonable application of federal  
 27 law, this Court looks to the state courts’ last reasoned decision. See *Ylst v.*  
 28                             ///

1        *Nunnemaker*, 501 U.S. 797, 803-04 (1991); *Shackleford v. Hubbard*, 234 F.3d 1072,  
 2        1079 n.2 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 534 U.S. 944 (2001).

3              In a federal habeas proceeding, “a determination of a factual issue made by a  
 4        State court shall be presumed to be correct,” and the petitioner “shall have the burden  
 5        of rebutting the presumption of correctness by clear and convincing evidence.” 28  
 6        U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1). If a claim has been adjudicated on the merits by a state court, a  
 7        federal habeas petitioner must overcome the burden set forth in § 2254(d) and (e) on  
 8        the record that was before the state court. *Cullen v. Pinholster*, 131 S.Ct. 1388, 1400  
 9        (2011).

10        **III. DISCUSSION**

11        **A. Ground 1**

12              In Ground 1, petitioner alleges that his “100 year sentence” is excessive in  
 13        violation of the Eighth Amendment. (Dkt. no. 4, at p. 3.) Petitioner does not assert that  
 14        his punishment is inherently barbaric or cruel, nor does he challenge the  
 15        constitutionality of the statute under which he was convicted. (*Id.*)

16              The United States Supreme Court has held that the Eighth Amendment contains  
 17        a “narrow proportionality principle.” *Graham v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 48, 59-60 (2010)  
 18        (internal quotation marks omitted). This principle “does not require strict proportionality  
 19        between the crime and the sentence but rather forbids only extreme sentences that are  
 20        grossly disproportionate to the crime.” *Id.* (internal quotations omitted).

21              In addressing petitioner’s Eighth Amendment claim, the Nevada Supreme Court  
 22        held:

23              Carmona contends that the sentence imposed by the district court is  
 24        excessive and an abuse of discretion given the facts of the case and the  
 25        nature of the defendant. Carmona cites to the dissent in Tanksley v. State,  
 26        113 Nev. 844, 944 P.2d 240 (1997) (Rose, J., dissenting), and the  
 27        concurrence in Santana v. State, 122 Nev. 1458, 148 P.3d 741 (2006)

28        (Rose, J., concurring), in support of his argument. Carmona argues that  
 29        the case should be remanded to the district court “with instructions to re-  
 30        sentence [him] to concurrent time.” We disagree.

31              This court has consistently afforded the district court wide discretion in its  
 32        sentencing decision. See Houk v. State, 103 Nev. 659, 664, 747 P.2d

1           1376, 1379 (1987). This court will refrain from interfering with the sentence  
 2 imposed “[s]o long as the record does not demonstrate prejudice resulting  
 3 from consideration of information or accusations founded on facts  
 4 supported only by impalpable or highly suspect evidence.” Silks v. State,  
 5 92 Nev. 91, 94, 545 P.2d 1159, 1161 (1976). A sentence within statutory  
 6 limits is not cruel and unusual punishment where the statute itself is  
 7 constitutional and the sentence is not so unreasonably disproportionate to  
 8 the crimes as to shock the conscience. Blume v. State, 112 Nev. 472, 475,  
 9 915 P.2d 282, 284 (1996).

10           We conclude that the district court did not abuse its discretion at  
 11 sentencing and the sentence imposed is not excessive or disproportionate  
 12 to the crimes. In the instant case, Carmona committed five separate  
 13 armed robberies over a period of ten days, including a carjacking at  
 14 gunpoint from a mother and her small children. At sentencing, the district  
 15 court noted that Carmona previously served a prison term for a crime of  
 16 violence with the use of a deadly weapon. Carmona does not claim that  
 17 the district court relied on impalpable or high suspect evidence or that the  
 18 relevant statutes are unconstitutional. And the sentences imposed are  
 19 within the statutory parameters. See NRS 200.380(2) and 193.165.

20           (Exhibit 24, at pp. 1-2).

21           The Nevada Supreme Court correctly denied petitioner's Eighth Amendment  
 22 claim. The Court stated that a criminal sentence may not be unreasonably  
 23 disproportionate as to shock the conscience, and the Court engaged in an analysis of  
 24 the gravity of petitioner's offenses with the severity of the punishment imposed.  
 25 Petitioner was sentenced on each five robbery counts to a minimum term of 35 months  
 26 to a maximum term of 120 months imprisonment, with a like consecutive sentence of a  
 27 minimum term of 35 months to a maximum term of 120 months imprisonment for the  
 28 use of a firearm, as to each of the five counts. (Exhibit 16.) All counts are to run  
 consecutively. (*Id.*) Petitioner expresses his disappointment that the judge ordered his  
 sentences to run consecutively, however, this decision was within statutory guidelines  
 and was within the discretion of the state court judge. The decision of the Nevada  
 Supreme Court is supported by United States Supreme Court cases that have upheld  
 harsher sentences for less serious crimes than in the instant case. See, e.g. *Ewing v.*  
*California*, 538 U.S. 11 (2003) (upholding 25-year sentence of habitual criminal  
 defendant for stealing three golf clubs, holding that the states may dictate how they wish  
 to deal with recidivism issues); *Lockyer v. Andrade*, 538 U.S. 63 (2003) (upholding 50-  
 years-to-life sentence for stealing \$150 of videotapes under California's three-strikes

1 law); *Hutto v. Davis*, 454 U.S. 370 (1982) (upholding 40-year prison sentence where  
2 defendant was convicted of possession with intent to sell nine ounces of marijuana);  
3 *Rummel v. Estelle*, 445 U.S. 263 (1980) (upholding life sentence where defendant was  
4 repeat offender and committed third felony of stealing \$120). Petitioner has failed to  
5 meet his burden of proving that the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling was contrary to, or  
6 involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, as determined  
7 by the United States Supreme Court, or that the ruling was based on an unreasonable  
8 determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the state court  
9 proceeding. Ground 1 of the federal habeas petition is denied as meritless.

10           **B. Ground 2**

11           Ground 2 of the federal habeas petition incorporates by reference several claims  
12 of ineffective assistance of counsel, as asserted in petitioner's state habeas petition.  
13 (Dkt. no. 4, at p. 5; Exhibit A.)

14           **1. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel Standard**

15           Ineffective assistance of counsel claims are governed by the two-part test  
16 announced in *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). In *Strickland*, the  
17 Supreme Court held that a petitioner claiming ineffective assistance of counsel has the  
18 burden of demonstrating that (1) counsel's performance was unreasonably deficient,  
19 and (2) that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense. *Williams v. Taylor*, 529  
20 U.S. 362, 390-391 (2000) (*citing Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687). To establish  
21 ineffectiveness, the defendant must show that counsel's representation fell below an  
22 objective standard of reasonableness. *Id.* To establish prejudice, the defendant must  
23 show that there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors,  
24 the result of the proceeding would have been different. *Id.* A reasonable probability is  
25 "probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome." *Id.* Additionally, any  
26 review of the attorney's performance must be "highly deferential" and must adopt  
27 counsel's perspective at the time of the challenged conduct, in order to avoid the  
28 distorting effects of hindsight. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689. It is the petitioner's burden to

1 overcome the presumption that counsel's actions might be considered sound trial  
 2 strategy. *Id.*

3 Ineffective assistance of counsel under *Strickland* requires a showing of deficient  
 4 performance of counsel resulting in prejudice, "with performance being measured  
 5 against an 'objective standard of reasonableness,' . . . 'under prevailing professional  
 6 norms.'" *Rompilla v. Beard*, 545 U.S. 374, 380 (2005) (quotations omitted). If the state  
 7 court has already rejected an ineffective assistance claim, a federal habeas court may  
 8 only grant relief if that decision was contrary to, or an unreasonable application of the  
 9 *Strickland* standard. See *Yarborough v. Gentry*, 540 U.S. 1, 5 (2003). There is a strong  
 10 presumption that counsel's conduct falls within the wide range of reasonable  
 11 professional assistance. *Id.*

12 The United States Supreme Court has described federal review of a state  
 13 supreme court's decision on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel as "doubly  
 14 deferential." *Cullen v. Pinholster*, 131 S.Ct. at 1403 (quoting *Knowles v. Mirzayance*,  
 15 556 U.S. 111, 112-113, 129 S.Ct. 1411, 1413 (2009)). In *Cullen v. Pinholster*, the  
 16 Supreme Court emphasized that: "We take a 'highly deferential' look at counsel's  
 17 performance . . . through the 'deferential lens of § 2254(d).'" *Id.* at 1403 (internal  
 18 citations omitted). Moreover, federal habeas review of an ineffective assistance of  
 19 counsel claim is limited to the record before the state court that adjudicated the claim on  
 20 the merits. *Cullen v. Pinholster*, 131 S.Ct. at 1398-1401. The United States Supreme  
 21 Court has specifically reaffirmed the extensive deference owed to a state court's  
 22 decision regarding claims of ineffective assistance of counsel:

23 Establishing that a state court's application of *Strickland* was  
 24 unreasonable under § 2254(d) is all the more difficult. The standards  
 25 created by *Strickland* and § 2254(d) are both "highly deferential," *id.* at  
 26 689, 104 S.Ct. 2052; *Lindh v. Murphy*, 521 U.S. 320, 333, n.7, 117 S.Ct.  
 27 2059, 138 L.Ed.2d 481 (1997), and when the two apply in tandem, review  
 28 is "doubly" so, *Knowles*, 556 U.S. at \_\_\_, 129 S.Ct. at 1420. The  
*Strickland* standard is a general one, so the range of reasonable  
 applications is substantial. 556 U.S. at \_\_\_, 129 S.Ct. at 1420. Federal  
 habeas courts must guard against the danger of equating  
 unreasonableness under *Strickland* with unreasonableness under §

1           2254(d). When § 2254(d) applies, the question is whether there is any  
 2 reasonable argument that counsel satisfied *Strickland's* deferential  
 standard.

3       *Harrington v. Richter*, 131 S.Ct. at 788. "A court considering a claim of ineffective  
 4 assistance of counsel must apply a 'strong presumption' that counsel's representation  
 5 was within the 'wide range' of reasonable professional assistance." *Id.* at 787 (quoting  
 6 *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689). "The question is whether an attorney's representation  
 7 amounted to incompetence under prevailing professional norms, not whether it deviated  
 8 from best practices or most common custom." *Id.* (internal quotations and citations  
 9 omitted).

10       The application of the *Strickland* test where ineffectiveness of counsel is alleged  
 11 to invalidate a plea has been defined as follows:

12       [T]he two-part *Strickland v. Washington* test applies to challenges to guilty  
 13 pleas based on ineffective assistance of counsel. In the context of guilty  
 14 pleas, the first half of the *Strickland v. Washington* test is nothing more  
 15 than a restatement of the standard of attorney competence already set  
 16 forth in *Tollett v. Henderson, supra*, and *McMann v. Richardson, supra*.  
 17 The second, or "prejudice," requirement, on the other hand, focuses on  
 whether counsel's constitutionally ineffective performance affected the  
 outcome of the plea process. In other words, in order to satisfy the  
 "prejudice" requirement, the defendant must show that there is a  
 reasonable probability that, but for counsel's errors, he would not have  
 pleaded guilty and would have insisted on going to trial.

18       *Hill v. Lockhart*, 474 U.S. 52, 58 (1985). The modified *Strickland* prejudice standard in  
 19 guilty plea cases asks whether there is a probability that, but for counsel's alleged  
 20 errors, defendant would not have pleaded guilty, but would have insisted on going to  
 21 trial. *Langford v. Day*, 110 F.3d 1380, 1387 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997).

22       **2.      Claim that Counsel Gave False Assurances**

23       Petitioner claims that his counsel was ineffective by allegedly providing false  
 24 assurances that the trial judge would not impose a 20-year minimum and that the  
 25 sentences for some of the counts would run concurrently. (Dkt. no. 4, at pp. 19-20.)  
 26 Petitioner also asserts that his counsel failed to advise him that parole and probation  
 27 would make their own sentencing recommendations or that he could be sentenced over  
 28 //

1 the "20 year recommended minimum." (*Id.*, at pp. 20-21.) The Nevada Supreme Court  
 2 addressed these claims as follows:

3 First, appellant claimed that counsel was ineffective for not advising him  
 4 that he could be sentenced to more than the State's recommended  
 5 minimum sentence for each count and promising him that sentences for  
 6 some counts would be run concurrent. Appellant failed to demonstrate  
 7 prejudice. Appellant's claim is in part belied by the record as the State did  
 8 not agree to a recommended minimum sentence but rather to a  
 9 recommended maximum sentence for each count. See Hargrove v. State,  
 10 100 Nev. 498, 502-03, 686 P.2d 222, 225 (1984). Further, the State  
 11 fulfilled its agreement and appellant was not sentenced to more than the  
 12 State's recommended maximum sentence for each count. Moreover,  
 13 appellant acknowledged in his guilty plea memorandum and during his  
 14 plea canvass that he understood the potential sentences he could receive,  
 15 that they could run concurrent or consecutive, that the sentence was up to  
 16 the discretion of the district court, and that no one had made him any other  
 17 promises in exchange for his plea. As the totality of the circumstances  
 18 demonstrates appellant's plea was entered into knowingly, voluntarily and  
 19 intelligently, appellant failed to demonstrate a reasonable probability that,  
 20 but for any promises counsel may have made, he would not have pleaded  
 21 guilty but would have insisted on going to trial. See generally State v.  
Langarica, 107 Nev. 932, 822 P.2d 1110 (1991). We therefore conclude  
 22 that the district court did not err in denying this claim.

23 (Exhibit 54, at pp. 2-3).

24 The Nevada Supreme Court correctly denied petitioner's claim of ineffective  
 25 assistance of counsel. Petitioner has not pointed to any record evidence to support his  
 26 assertions that counsel provided him with false assurances or failed to properly advise  
 27 him with respect to the potential punishment under the plea agreement. And, even  
 28 assuming these allegations were true, petitioner has not shown that there is a  
 reasonable probability that, but for the actions of counsel, he would have not pleaded  
 guilty. *Hill v. Lockhart*, 474 U.S. at 58. Petitioner has failed to meet his burden of proving  
 that the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable  
 application of, clearly established federal law, as determined by the United States  
 Supreme Court, or that the ruling was based on an unreasonable determination of the  
 facts in light of the evidence presented in the state court proceeding. This claim within  
 Ground 2 of the federal habeas petition is without merit and is denied.

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1                   **3. Claim that Counsel Postponed Sentencing and Failed to**  
2                   **Present Mitigation Evidence**

3                  Petitioner asserts that his counsel was ineffective for postponing his sentencing  
4                  and for allegedly failing to present mitigation evidence. (Dkt. no. 4, at pp. 21-23.) The  
5                  Nevada Supreme Court addressed these claims as follows:

6                  [A]ppellant claimed that counsel was ineffective at sentencing for  
7                  postponing his first hearing in order to avoid appellant be sentenced by  
8                  Judge Flanagan and for failing to present mitigation evidence. Appellant  
9                  failed to demonstrate deficiency or prejudice. Appellant's claims were  
10                 belied by the record, which reflects that counsel requested a continuance  
11                 so that a psychological evaluation could be completed and that such an  
12                 evaluation was ultimately completed and submitted in mitigation. [Footnote  
13                 2: Appellant offered no explanation for his belief that Judge Flanagan  
14                 would sentence him. The record indicates that Judge Flanagan neither  
15                 took appellant's guilty plea nor presided at either of his scheduled  
16                 sentencing hearings.] See Hargrove, 100 Nev. at 502-03, 686 P.2d at 225.  
17                 Appellant also failed to specify what additional mitigation evidence counsel  
18                 should have presented or how it would have affected his sentence. See id.  
19                 Further, appellant failed to demonstrate that he would have received a  
20                 different sentence from a different judge. We therefore conclude that the  
21                 district court did not err in denying these claims.

22                 (Exhibit 54, at pp. 3-4.) The Nevada Supreme Court's resolution of this claim was  
23                 reasonable. The record indicates that counsel requested that sentencing be postponed  
24                 to obtain a psychological evaluation. (Exhibit 10, at pp. 4-5.) The record also reflects  
25                 that the psychological report was presented for the purpose of mitigation at sentencing.  
26                 (Exhibit 14.) These were strategic decisions by counsel, entitled to deference under  
27                 *Strickland*. Moreover, petitioner has not shown that he would have received a different  
28                 sentence from a different judge or specified what additional mitigation evidence counsel  
                       should have presented at sentencing. Petitioner has failed to demonstrate that this  
                       counsel's performance was deficient or that he was prejudiced. Petitioner has failed to  
                       meet his burden of proving that the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling was contrary to, or  
                       involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, as determined  
                       by the United States Supreme Court, or that the ruling was based on an unreasonable  
                       determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the state court

1 proceeding. This claim within Ground 2 of the federal habeas petition lacks merit and is  
2 denied.

3                   **4. Claim that Counsel Failed to Provide Copy of his Confession  
4 or Failed to Communicate with Him**

5 Petitioner asserts that his counsel was ineffective for failing to provide him with  
6 discovery materials, including a copy of his confession, and for failing to communicate  
7 with him. (Dkt. no. 4, at p. 23.) The Nevada Supreme Court addressed these claims as  
8 follows:

9 [A]ppellant claimed that counsel was ineffective for failing to provide him  
10 with his confession or communicate with him outside the courtroom  
11 setting. Appellant failed to demonstrate deficiency or prejudice. Appellant  
12 failed to specify what he was unable to communicate with counsel or why  
13 he needed a copy of his confession. Further, he failed to demonstrate that,  
had he had a copy of his confession or spoken with counsel in another  
setting, there was a reasonable probability that he would not have pleaded  
guilty but would have insisted on going to trial. We therefore conclude that  
the district court did not err in denying these claims.

14 (Exhibit 54, at p. 3.) Petitioner has not cited any record evidence to support his  
15 assertions that counsel failed to provide him with a copy of his confession or failed to  
16 communicate with him. Even assuming these allegations are true, petitioner has not  
17 shown that there is a reasonable probability that, but for the actions of counsel, he  
18 would have not pleaded guilty. *Hill v. Lockhart*, 474 U.S. at 58. Petitioner has failed to  
19 meet his burden of proving that the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling was contrary to, or  
20 involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, as determined  
21 by the United States Supreme Court, or that the ruling was based on an unreasonable  
22 determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the state court  
23 proceeding. This claim is denied as meritless.

24                   **5. Claim that Counsel Failed to Advise him of his Right to Appeal**

25 Petitioner alleges that his counsel was ineffective for failing to advise him that he  
26 had the right to appeal his sentence. (Dkt. no. 4, at p. 22.) The Nevada Supreme Court  
27 addressed this claim as follows:

28                   ///

1           Finally, appellant claimed that counsel was ineffective for failing to advise  
 2 him of his right to appeal. Appellant failed to demonstrate prejudice, as  
 3 counsel pursued a timely appeal. See Carmona v. State, Docket No.  
 51701 (Order of Affirmance, February 26, 2009). We therefore conclude  
 that the district court did not err in denying this claim.

4 (Exhibit 54, at p. 4). Petitioner has demonstrated neither deficient performance or  
 5 prejudice, as counsel filed and briefed his direct appeal. (Exhibit 21.) Petitioner has  
 6 failed to meet his burden of proving that the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling was  
 7 contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law,  
 8 as determined by the United States Supreme Court, or that the ruling was based on an  
 9 unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the state  
 10 court proceeding. The Court denies this claim as meritless.

11           **C. Ground 3**

12           Petitioner alleges that his First Amendment constitutional rights were violated  
 13 because his counsel failed to advise him of the right to a direct appeal. (Dkt. no. 4, at p.  
 14 7.) There is no First Amendment constitutional right to a direct appeal. Rather, the  
 15 denial of the ability to take a direct appeal involves due process violation, a claim that  
 16 petitioner made in his state habeas petition, and incorporated by reference into Ground  
 17 2 of the federal habeas petition.

18           As respondents' point out, the First Amendment claim in the federal petition  
 19 regarding counsel's alleged failure to advise him of his right to a direct appeal is not  
 20 exhausted, because the First Amendment legal theory was never presented to the  
 21 Nevada Supreme Court. Rather, petitioner's state habeas petition claimed a violation of  
 22 due process based on the allegation that counsel failed to advise him of his right to a  
 23 direct appeal. A claim is not exhausted unless the petitioner has presented to the state  
 24 court the same operative facts and legal theory upon which his federal habeas claim is  
 25 based. *Bland v. California Dept. Of Corrections*, 20 F.3d 1469, 1473 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994); see  
 26 also *Koerner v. Grigas*, 328 F.3d 1039, 1046 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002) (holding that to satisfy  
 27 exhaustion, each of petitioner's claims must have been previously presented to the  
 28 Nevada Supreme Court, with references to a specific constitutional guarantee, as well

1 as a statement of facts that entitle petitioner to relief). Ground 3 of the federal petition is  
2 unexhausted. More importantly, the claim lacks merit. Petitioner had his direct appeal.  
3 (Exhibits 21, 24.) Ground 3 of the petition is denied as meritless.

4 **IV. CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY**

5 District courts are required to rule on the certificate of appealability in the order  
6 disposing of a proceeding adversely to the petitioner or movant, rather than waiting for a  
7 notice of appeal and request for certificate of appealability to be filed. Rule 11(a). In  
8 order to proceed with his appeal, petitioner must receive a certificate of appealability.  
9 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1); Fed. R. App. P. 22; 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. R. 22-1; *Allen v. Ornoski*, 435 F.3d  
10 946, 950-951 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006); see also *United States v. Mikels*, 236 F.3d 550, 551-52  
11 (9th Cir. 2001). Generally, a petitioner must make “a substantial showing of the denial of  
12 a constitutional right” to warrant a certificate of appealability. *Id.*; 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2);  
13 *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483-84 (2000). “The petitioner must demonstrate that  
14 reasonable jurists would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims  
15 debatable or wrong.” *Id.* (*quoting Slack*, 529 U.S. at 484). In order to meet this threshold  
16 inquiry, the petitioner has the burden of demonstrating that the issues are debatable  
17 among jurists of reason; that a court could resolve the issues differently; or that the  
18 questions are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further. *Id.* In this case,  
19 no reasonable jurist would find this Court’s denial of the petition debatable or wrong.  
20 The Court therefore denies petitioner a certificate of appealability.

21 **V. CONCLUSION**

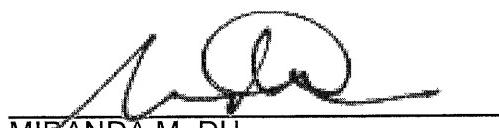
22 It is therefore ordered that the petition for a writ of habeas corpus is denied in its  
23 entirety.

24 It is further ordered that petitioner is denied a certificate of appealability.

25 It is further ordered that the Clerk of Court shall enter judgment accordingly.

26 DATED THIS 7<sup>th</sup> day of February 2014.

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MIRANDA M. DU  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE